THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XII., Nº. 559. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. ST. JOHN NEALE, *Secretary of Legation.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860. By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of CHARLES WALLER, *deceased, late Master of the British schooner Neva*

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, in the above Estate, by H. B. M.'s Consul, all persons being indebted to, or having claims against the same, are hereby required to make payment, or send in their claims on or before the 31st instant.

EDWARD F. DUNCANSON.
tf Shanghai, 12th January, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH, in our Firm, cease on this date.

Mr. JOHN W. BROADBENT is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
20ap Shanghae, 19th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts will be paid and dues collected by Mr. H. LEIGHTON.

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
Shanghai, 19th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a Firm in Shanghai under the style of H. LEIGHTON & Co.

H. LEIGHTON.
20ap Shanghai, 19th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES COCK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on January 1st, 1861.

WATSON & Co.
20ap Shanghai, 15th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day retired from the business of Silk broker at this port, and, in so doing, begs to refer to the advertisement of Mr. F. R. GAMWELL, immediately following.

R. O. MAJOR.
Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the above, I beg to announce that I have taken the premises, known as *Tae-fung* (太豐) hitherto in the occupation of Mr. R. O. MAJOR, and have established myself in the business of Silk broker, heretofore carried on by him.

F. R. GAMWELL.
tf Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at Shanghai as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style and Firm of T. KROES & Co.

THEODORE KROES.
Shanghai, 1st February, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Branch of our Firm was closed upon the 28th February, 1861

All outstanding accounts of the said Branch will be settled by Messrs. T. KROES & Co., of Shanghai.

Mr. THEODORE KROES ceases *from this date* to sign the name of our Firm per procuration in China.

DIMIER BROTHERS & Co.
1ja China, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned, will in future be carried on under the title of HOOPER & Co.

JAMES HOOPER.
tf Shanghai, 2d March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FRANKLIN DYLAND WILLIAMS in our Firm, ceased on *the 27th day of October last*, and our Business will henceforth be carried on under the name of WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing announcement, we would intimate that Mr. JOHN KEARNY RODGERS is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES LEMAIRE is authorized from this date, to sign our firm per Procuration.

REMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
1ja Shanghai, 1st December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st April next be carried on under the style of Messrs. W. & G. M. HART, on which date Mr. GEORGE M. HART becomes a partner.

W. HART.
8ju Ningpo, 27th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to give notice that I have established myself as Agent here to carry on business generally with the Chinese in Imports and Exports, having had twenty one years experience in business in China and being acquainted with the language sufficiently to transact business without the assistance of Compradors. I am also about to open a Branch of my business at Newchwang during the Summer season under the Superintendence of a European gentlemen who is well versed in the Chinese language, which will also be conducted without the assistance of Compradors.

P. F. RICHARDS.
7se Tientsin, 17 March, 1861

NOTICE.

MR. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. ROBERT MUIRHEID REDDIE as a partner in our Firm at Hongkong, and other places in China, *commenced on the 1st January*, 1860

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
20ap Hongkong, 5th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN SCARTH in our Firm, *ceased on 31st December*, 1860, and that of Mr. ROBERT FORRESTER THORBURN *on 31st ultimo.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY MURRAY, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm here and at Shanghai, and Mr. HENRY DICKINSON is authorised to sign our Name in CHINA by procuration.

Mr. ROBERT D. PARK'S connection with our Firm ceases from this date; and the management of our business at this place is for the present assumed by our Partner, Mr. CHARLES A. DICKINSON.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
20ap Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of FRANCIS P. KNIGHT and JOSEPH HICO, Merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day. Mr. FRANCIS P. KNIGHT will sign the Firm in liquidation.

27ap Yokohama, Japan, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, it is hereby intimated, that the business of the late Firm of KNIGHT and HICO, will be henceforth carried on by Mr. FRANCIS P. KNIGHT under the style of F. P. KNIGHT & Co.

27ap Yokohama, Japan, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Firm of GRANT, MELLER & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
HENRY MELLER.
tf Tientsin, 14th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING entered into partnership with Mr. WILLIAM FRIPP Junr., the General Commission Agency hitherto conducted in my name, will from this date be carried on under the style of

HOOPER, FRIPP & Co.
32 *Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate Street, LONDON.*
JOHN R. HOOPER.
20ap 1st January, 1861.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq, *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez.* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay and London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE.

AT FOOCHOW.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, *on or about the 1st May next*, the lot of GROUND with BUNGALOWS and OUTHOUSES, known as the "Old Consulate Bungalow lot," for particulars apply to

R. S. R. FUSSELL,
13ap *Foochow.*

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

LONDON-MADE

Boots and Shoes.

J. W. WRIGHT.
20ap Shanghai, 5th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in 2 dz. c. a ₱ dz. T.	10			
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...3 & 2		,,	,,	7
Port.....	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.

Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

at

FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ'S; and REIMER & Co.'s

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
,, *J. A. POTTER* 30 ,,

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
C. H. DOW,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAPAN.

WILL be shortly issued at Nagasaki, the first number of a S. M. WEEKLY publication, to be called

"*The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser*,"

which in addition to the usual information in such lists, will contain the latest intelligence on matters in reference to Japan which can be obtained at the place of publication.

It will forwarded to subscribers by every earliest opportunity.

SUBSCRIPTION *$2 per Month.*

The orders of intending subscribers may be sent direct to Nagasaki or will be received at the Office of this Paper where also proposals for correspondence may be addressed to the Proprietor of the "*Nagasaki Shipping List*."

LOST.

THE undersigned will feel obliged for any information respecting a CASE, containing books and other personal effects, addressed to Commander COLVILLE,

H. M. Sloop *Camilla*,

(or, possibly marked with the initials only G. T. C.) forwarded to Shanghai by the Senior Naval officer at Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Formosa*, on the 25th July last, beyond which no trace has hitherto been obtained of it.

W. B. VARCO.
tf Canton, 8th February, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,..... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue du Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

順 *Fong-shun.*

J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANG-KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,	$25.00
More than half a month,	$25.00
Less ,, ,,	$12.50
If not employed by the month, per visit,	$ 5.00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN,
27de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*

Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.

tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that SAEKEE & Co., a Silk firm, was opened by a company of three, but on the *29th day of the 1st moon, 11th year (10th March 1861)*, they dissolved partnership, having transferred their interest and good will in said business to CAMING, who will always be supplied at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods, by which the shop has earned its reputation, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their SILK SHOP, *Yang-king-pang Street.*

N.B.—All outstanding accounts of the late firm of SAEKE & Co. must be presented within two months for settlement to

HANKEE & Co.
late SAEKEE & Co.

13jy Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

BOTTOMRY WANTED.

ON the American Barque *WAVELET* to the extent of *Four Thousand Mexican Dollars*, payable in San Francisco. Tenders for same to be addressed to

HOWARD & Co.

o Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

LOST.

A CHINESE ORDER for 500 Taels on the Tayuen Bank, No. of order 85, date 2d moon 26th day.

Notice is hereby given, that payment of the above Order is stopped and persons are cautioned against receiving it.

o Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at *Fachun, on the 29th instant.*

The Ship "*SPARTAN*,"—*Condemned*, Built in Sunderland in 1856, register 655 Tons, classed *A* 1 for 10 years—has Between-decks,—length 161 feet, breadth of beam 31 feet, depth of hold 19 feet or thereabouts and was re-coppered in June 1860.

o Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

LATEST DATES

England, ...	Febp. 11	Singapore, ...	Mar. 18
Bombay	—	Hongkong, ...	„ 30
Calcutta, ...	—	New York, ...	Jany. 30
Galle, ...	Mar. 10		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong .. Dec. 15 } Received *via* Marseilles, January 26.
Shanghai ... „ 7 }

BIRTH.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. JAMES MACKENZIE, of twin sons.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS;

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 12th April 1861.	*Ending 12th April 1860*
6.—*Max* 66 *Min* 55.....	*Max.* 55 *Min.* 44
7.— „ 57 „ 48.....	„ — „ —
8.— „ 54 „ 49.....	„ — „ —
9.— „ 56 „ 50.....	„ 55 „ 40
10.— „ 66 „ 50.....	„ 52 „ 46
11.— „ 64 „ 46.....	„ 57 „ 47
12.— „ 63 „ 52.....	„ 64 „ 46

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

Malwa			*Patna*	
Mar., New, Tls.	*Old*, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	
6, 580 a 583	.... —	 870	 860	
8, ... 580	.... —	 865	 845	
9, 575 a 580	.... —	 860	840 a 845	
10, 575 a 580	.... —	 860	 845	
11, 575 a 580	.... —	 860	 845	
12, 575 a 580	.... —	 860	840 a 845	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—April 11, *Nederland & Orange*, (Du. bq.), Rosier, from Singapore; 12, *William Darley*, (Br. bq.), Cooper, from Cardiff; *Malabar*, (Br. bq.), Moller, from Newcastle (N.S.W.); *James Shepherd*, (Br. bq.), Purdy, from Sydney; *Rose*. (Br. schr.), Robbyns, from Chinkiang; and *Thistle*, (Br. schr.), Watt, from Chinkiang.

DEPARTED.—April 12, *Kate Hastings*, (Am. bq.), Kingsman, for Japan; *Lauriek*, (Br. bg.), Thomson, for Chefoo; *Don Pedro II*, (Fr. sh.), Tallibart, for Saigon; and *Henry Ellis*, (Br. sh.), Baikie, for Kanagawa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Fire Dart*, from Hongkong. Messrs. J. Heard, W. T. Mercer, R. H. Chamber, F. D. Williams, C. S. Compton, and De Souza.

DEPARTED.—Per *Ly-ee-moon*, for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Lay, Mrs. Howell, Messrs. R. C. Antrobus, W. J. Bryans, B. W. Fellows, C. H. Baldwin, and J. Sassoon. Per H. M. S. *Attalante*, for Hankow &c., Consul and Mrs. Gingell, Messrs. W. E. King, and J. Morrison. Per *Lanrick*, for Chefoo, Capt. Patridge.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

Febp. 20.

For Hongkong. Lieut. Atkinson, Capt. Russell, Messrs. G. Clarke. J. Price, W. H. O'Toole, Kingdon, H. E. Amoore and Wilson.

For Shanghai, Mr. Love.

Febp. 28.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Messrs. Van Polanen, J. B. Taylor, and J. S. Escalera.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Capper, and Overweg.

Mar. 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Harvey.

For Shanghai, Mr. H. P. Hansson.

Mar. 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. Pettit.

For Shanghai.—Mr. Eaton.

THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The next regular meeting of this Society will be held in the room of the Shanghai Library, on *Tuesday next, the 16th instant*, at 8 o'clock P.M.

A paper will be read on "*Agricultural Investigations in China—Chusan.*"

J. HENDERSON,
Recording Secretary.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

The greatly increased duties incumbent on and properly to H. M.'s Consulate, and the very greatly increased and increasing amount of the Post-office labors performed at it,—consequent not merely on the increase of the Shanghae community but also on the opening of the Japanese, the Northern Chinese and the Western Chinese ports and on the recent Post-office regulation requiring prepayment of letters,—these, with other circumstances, have compelled the undersigned to choose between leaving undone, to the serious inconvenience of H. M.'s subjects, a large portion of the work proper to the Consulate and which can only be done by it, or of severing the connection between this Consulate and all postal labors: which can be performed, unofficially and probably with not less efficiency, by mercantile and shipping establishments.

The undersigned therefore notifies hereby that the permission which has hitherto been given to the Senior Consular Assistant to perform postal duties is withdrawn. He will from this date altogether cease forwarding letters *from* this place; and, after the distribution of the next incoming English mail, will cease receiving and distributing letters *for* this place.

The undersigned having communicated to the Hongkong Authorities the necessity to his taking this step, has received a reply from the Colonial Secretary, the closing portion of which, as contained in the subjoined extract, he recommends to the careful attention of the British and foreign community.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

Shanghai Consulate, Shanghae, 12th April, 1861.

EXTRACT from a despatch from Colonial Secretary Mercer to Consul Meadows dated 30th March, 1861.

"Should you unfortunately be unable to alter your decision in this matter, I ask leave to suggest that you notify the community of your port that it will be necessary that one and all at once *send to the Acting Post Master General here the* names of Agents in Hongkong to whom their letters are to be delivered."

(Signed) W. T. MERCER.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

The following Consular arrangements are notified for the information and convenience of H. M.'s subjects.

The nomination of C. Treasure Jones, Esq., as Acting Vice Consul, having been confirmed by H. M.'s Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade, he is now charged with all the usual duties of the Vice-Consul.

In consequence of the removal of H. M.'s Legation to Peking, the Consular buildings have reverted to their original uses, and the Consul's Office, the Court room, and the Judicial Office are now again in the chief building, in front of which stands the Consulate flag staff.

The Circular of the undersigned of the 8th February last is, in so far as it placed certain functions of this Consulate in abeyance, hereby cancelled.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae, 12th April, 1861.

ERRATA.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS *for British Trade on the Yangtsze River published in the North-China Herald, No. 556:*—

In Article VI for II, read III. In Article VII *at the end*, for Chinkiang, read Shanghai.

THE London mail of 26th February, was due in Hongkong on the 10th and should be here on the 17th inst. Last year it was received on the 17th April.

THE Steamer with the next outward mail for Europe leaves this at day-light of the 24th inst.

WE are glad to learn that the zealous efforts of Mr. Pickwood, Secretary of the Municipal Council, in collecting the public dues from the Chinese residents, will be rewarded by a greatly increased revenue from that source.

When the Council obtain the authority which will enable them to issue licenses for the Chinese public houses of various descriptions, the public income will be still further enlarged, and means will perhaps at last be accumulated for many public works which have remained for years in abeyance for want of funds.

Of the necessity of greater means than we have possessed, probably no one doubts.

No public enterprise, however pressing, can be carried out without direct appeals to individual members of the foreign community, and we probably all pay in this way, double and treble what we contribute through the Council.

That there are numerous public wants which remain wants, because our public purse is always empty, is equally undeniable. We have not even a system of drainage, and that will soon become a matter which will force itself upon our attention if we do not take timely steps. At the last yearly meeting, a proposition was generally supported that we should burden ourselves with the cost of the bridge over the Soochow Creek, thus suffering the outlay of some 15,000 or 20,000 Taels for the advantage of the Chinese, so necessary did it seem that it should be owned by the public. We are rapidly losing all chance of open spaces for public recreation, within reasonable distance of the body of the settlement. The promoters of such public enterprises as Riding-courses, Parks and Cricket Grounds are naturally not willing to make an actual gift of their contribution for such purposes to a posterity, who will not be their posterity, and who will have forgotten their names and deeds within a decade of years. Consequently such ground as is secured for public purposes, always remains open to the ultimate certainty of being alienated from those purposes, sooner or later. Under the present system, the time will come when within the Yan-kin-pang there will be no open space, but the streets and court-yards of the foreign houses.

With regard to our means of revenue, both present and prospective, we may congratulate ourselves, that while likely soon to be abundant, they are levied in a way, and derived from sources, which leave no room for apprehension that they will prove to be burdensome to any class in the settlement.

It must be a sentimental morality that objects to the control of institutions, vicious undoubtedly, but which will exist in any community and especially a commercial one, and which when not controlled are the cause of greatly increased crime and misery. The ports of China, partly through want of such control, are noted for the frequency and malignancy of certain diseases to which sailors are peculiarly liable, increased and exaggerated by the poisonous samshoo which is everywhere furnished to them by unlicensed vendors. These evils could be greatly ameliorated by proper restrictions, and long experience in civilized countries shows, that the only effectual restrictions are those that act pecuniarily upon the institutions themselves.

But the great source of revenue, which now comes to increase our former meagre resources, is the direct taxation of Chinese householders on a scale proportioned to the advantages they derive from our protection. The foreign settlement has become the refuge from rebel ferocity and Imperial extortion. There is no calculating the strength of the inducements which are drawing in the immense mass of native population that is now pushing us into the river. These native residents owe, not only ordinary comfort and protection, but all they possess, and in many cases, even their lives, to the privilege of living within our borders. It is not unreasonable that they should chiefly pay for expenses mainly to be attributed to their presence, and be assessed to provide means to alleviate the evils their own numbers occasion.

In view of the complications that arise from this great increase in the number of Chinese residents within the settlement, there has never been a time when it was so important to uphold firmly our Municipal institutions. Fortunately there was never a time, also, when their value was so apparent.

But for them we should be absolutely without Municipal Government. Chinese interference would not be endured; Consular jealousy would present the exercise of a controlling influence by any one foreign power. What discomforts, what nuisances we should suffer! Chinese buildings would encroach upon our already narrow streets, which in many places would become impassable for vehicles. The institutions at the corners of the streets in a native city, would become common. Filth would be everywhere thrown out; and finally, such a disorderly population would accumulate, that grated windows to our houses, and a private police for every compound would become prime necessities.

How necessary it is then that we should carefully preserve the barrier between us and all these evils. And it is easy to preserve.

This Municipal institution, founded upon the consent and concurrence of the whole community, and guaranteed by the representatives of the great treaty powers, is firmly based, and moreover lives in the affections of the residents. It would probably withstand rude assaults; it certainly would, if the resident Consuls when such assaults came, should be men prepared to do their duty without quibble or vacillation. But if the majority of the foreign residents, recognizing this great common interest, hold together, these assaults need never occur. As a body, they are a pillar of strength against single malcontents or the whole weight of the Chinese. Let us hope they always will. Certainly, under any other system they could not enjoy the protection they have, with so few restrictions upon individual liberty. We will remember that anarchy follows disunion, and despotism treads upon the heels of anarchy, and when inclined to object to the exercise of the few powers we have delegated to our chosen representatives, bethink ourselves of the horrors of a three-headed Consular despotism.

REBEL STATISTICS.—At Chow-chwang, a town lying between Sung-kong and Soochow there is a powerful boat chief who has under his influence it is said an immense combination of about 10,000 boats. He is known as Vi-a-nioh. He was formerly master of several gambling establishments at towns in his neighborhood, and was in communication with the Soochow mandarins before the fall of that city last year. He received a blue button from them for lending them 1000 boats for defence against the rebels. He afterwards entered into communication with the rebel chief Chung Wang and received an honorary title. He is now responsible to some extent to both the belligerent parties, and holds his boats to fight or to trade as circumstances may require.

The system of custom-house levies is now widely extended. At Hwa-kin-kiaou a duty of two per cent is levied on boats passing between the T'ai-hoo and the vicinity of Soochow. Another custom-house collects a similar duty from silk merchants who pass between Hoo-chow and Sung-kong at a place known as Sau-li-kiaou.

The Woo-sih boatmen say that in the country districts from which they come a few miles on the other side of Soochow, there is now a cessation of rebel raids, and there has been comparative tranquility there under the Taiping sway for the last eight months. Those whose houses had been destroyed are rebuilding them, and there is an active boat trade proceeding. A tax of a dollar is levied by the village headmen on each boat, and each house. These headmen are natives appointed by the chief in the city who discharges the functions of magistrate. In some cases there is a levy of 300 cash for each compartment in houses. The grain tax is about two *tow* and a half per *mow*, which is perhaps one eighth of the produce. Boats laden with rice on passing a custom-house pay 50 cash per pecul, and for a cargo of copper cash, five per thousand. Twenty out of a hundred of the people are missing through conscription and deaths during the fatal three months of last spring, when the flames of war swept over the smiling plains and busy cities between Soochow and Nanking. Five taels per boat are demanded from foreign traders at the southeast approach to Soochow city.

On the routes traversed by armed bodies of the Taipings, the land lies waste, the cultivators having disappeared by kidnapping, killing or flight. But at half a mile away from the highways the people are at home working in the fields. The wheat and barley look well, and preparations are making for irrigating the rice fields.

Shih-ta-kai, the Taiping chief, in the province of Sze-chwen wrote to the head of the movement at Nanking in December or January last, saying that from the beginning he had aided him in his enterprise and lent him money (this chief having been a man of property). Afterwards the Tien Wang had listened to the counsels of malicious persons, so that he thought it prudent to retire again from the capital with his army. Now having upder him several ten thousands of followers, he again offered his services to assist in conquering the empire.

The Nanking highest chief sent him a kind and soothing letter in reply. Shih-ta-kai is very highly thought of as a good and able man.

The plan of the campaign on the part of the rebels is said to be as follows;—Fuh-kien, Chung Wang; Cheh-kiang, Fu Wang; Kiang-si, She Wang; Kwei-chow, Kan Wang; Hoo-peh, Ying Wang; Ngan-hwei, Chang Wang.

Hang-chow affairs look very threatening. The Rebels have taken Haening-chow, and Ch'ang-gan these places being within a day's journey of that city. There was also a report of Haiyen-sien having fallen on the 5th inst. If additional troops are not sent to the southeast of the Hwang-poo river the Rebels will not have much difficulty in working their way round to Hang-chow. Choo-ching on the frontiers of the Chê-kiang and Kiang-soo provinces is also in a very precarious position. Boats still come down from this part of the country for Shanghai, mostly loaded with bricks, paying duty of a string of cash per boat.

A Rebel Chief visited the West hill of the Tung-ting-shan on the 25th ulto. bringing up his soldiers in snake boats *and accompanied by the little steamer*, a prize taken from the inhabitants of the place, attacked and plundered the village during three days. After this, on attempting to force the passage of Woo-seih their further progress was obstructed by the Imperialists.

When our informant left the Hills the Rebels had appointed a man to the command of the place and made petty officers of the rabble who were to form a garrison, giving them a yellow banner. The inhabitants had been compelled to reopen their shops and pay taxes, none being allowed to quit the place. The captured females have been left behind, but the two or three hundred men were carried off.

An attempt to levy tribute for the Imperial Government being made at a place called Fung-sien, it was resisted by the villagers, and an affray was the result, in which the district Magistrate was severely wounded, and his public offices burnt down. It is feared that this disturbance may be difficult to quell, and the inhabitants may turn Rebels.

The Chinese brokers *and others who*, when the Rebels came to Shanghai deserted the place, and had their property in the suburb of the East Gate burnt, lost at the same time their trade licenses. The provincial Treasurer issues a proclamation that they must provide themselves with new ones, as many forgeries are now current. This will augment the cash in hand, which is now at rather a low ebb, and bribing the officers charged to examine into this is to be severely punished.

The Commander of the Shanghai Volunteers since his return from laying contributions at Ts'ing Ming, &c., has discovered that many soldiers are enrolled under two banners and get double pay and rations.

LOCAL.—A grand criminal case has caused some excitement in the city during the past week in consequence of the highly respectable character of the accused who was suspected of having become a rebel spy, and was supposed to have acted in a government capacity for the Rebels. This man was a bachelor of literati and had published a volume of poems, mostly of his own composition. He lived at Kia-hing but used to visit Shanghai and distribute these books from time to time. When Kia-hing was occupied by the Rebels last year, this man from his handsome appearance and dignified manner attracted their attention, and they made him a magistrate. After a while however, he made his escape and being in want of some occupation, procured an introduction from a Doctor of the Han-lin College to the Governor of the province. Some enemies of this man had reported his being a rebel spy and that he had great authority with the Rebels, which caused the Governor to arrest him instead of giving the man employment. He was then handed over to the district Magistrate who was ordered to institute a most searching enquiry and he was accordingly put to the torture to extort from him the confession that he had acted as a Rebel Official His friends have since come forward guaranteeing his being a loyal and devoted subject, but he ran a very narrow risk of succumbing under the circumstantial evidence that was brought against him, and he from the accounts, appears to have been at one time pronounced guilty, the punishmentonly remaining to be awarded.

MUNICIPAL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SHANGHAI, *April 10th*, 1861.

Present WILLIAM HOWARD, *Chairman.*
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer.*
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary.*

The Council read and confirmed the minutes of last meeting,—after which the Police were inspected and congratulated on the fact of there being no reports against the Constables, on the day's report; It was ordered that the usual steps be taken to send home Sergeant Martin, who was declared by the medical attendant to be permanently invalided. On the motion of the chairman it was ordered that the following record be made in the minutes of this day's proceedings of Council, viz;—

A public meeting to decide upon measures for a better, than the present, method of collecting Wharfage dues was held at the Library on the 8th inst., at which were present Messrs. Brand, Broadbent, Cunningham, Duncanson, Hargreaves, Heard, Howard, Kahn, King, Lamond, Maclean, Reid, Tate and Trautmann when, after full discussion, the following resolution, proposed by R. Reid, Esq. and seconded by E. Cunningham, Esq., was carried, viz:—

"That considering the great deficiency in the "revenue derived from Wharfage dues, under "the present voluntary returns, this meeting au-"thorizes the Municipal Council to employ a "clerk to extract the necessary statistics from "the Custom House Tables."

Ordered that a letter be written by first mail to the North to the Honourable Mr. Bruce begging a reply to the communication of the Council dated 11th July last.

The report of work done by the Inspector of Roads was received and approved and it was ordered that a plan of all existing public drains in the settlement be prepared and laid before the Council at its next meeting.

With a view, to protect from injury the wood work of the Bunds of the Woug Poo River and the Yang-king-pang Creek the Police were ordered not to allow any boats or rafts to be made fast thereto.

Sundry minor matters having been disposed of the Council separated.

STATEMENT OF Mr. PARKES.

(Concluded from No. 557.)

"I reminded Hang-ki of all the business we had transacted together the same evening, as showing that the Prince of I had quite given me to believe that he considered hostilities at an end certain officers had been appointed to settle with me the position to be taken up by our force; other officers had been appointed to furnish supplies; a proclamation making known the cessation of hostilities had been agreed to, and was being printed under his (Hang-ki's) superintendence, and yet the Chinese attack our troops the next morning when proceeding to take up the ground agreed on, and seize me when engaged in the transaction of the above business. Either the Prince of I had grossly deceived me or San-ko-lin-sin had acted independently of the Prince. In a word, the Prince had either played false or he had no powers over his own people. How could business be transacted with such Commissioners.

"'Hang-ki evades explanation, and suggests that I should write a letter, but to whom, or what purpose he does not seem to know. They want a letter, he says, that will bring about a settlement of affairs. I tell him that such a letter should come from them. He still presses me to write, but I decline to do so, as apart from the vagueness of the requisition, I can see that he has some concealed object in view. He leaves me and says he will shortly pay me another visit.

"The 23d and 24th passed without my seeing Hang-ki, and as an interview with any officer was a *relief to the monotony of my imprisonment*, and afforded me a chance of gaining some information, I requested the gaoler, on the 25th, to inform Hang-ki that I should be glad of another visit from him. The gaoler returned and told me that the message could not be forwarded unless I wrote the usual red card in my own handwriting. I complied on being furnished with writing materials, and I find that the card I then sent is the one forwarded to your Lordship in Prince Kung's despatch of the 27th of September, in proof of my being well in health and comfortably put up. On the 26th Hang-ki came to the prison, and I quote from a note made at the time the following summary of our conversation:—

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"At about 2 P.M., the 20th of September, I received a visit from Hang-ki, attended by two prison inspectors, Gan and Chuo Lao-yays. I first spoke about being put in the same prison with Loch; a small request, and easily granted if they wished to show us any humanity.

"Hang-ki followed with a long speech. Grand Councils had been held, he said, on the subject of foreign relations. It was considered that the hostilities of the allies are very different on this to all previous occasions, as by advancing on Peking they are attacking the Emperor himself, and not, as heretofore, the Emperor's Viceroys. The Emperor is, therefore, on his defence, and must fight for his throne and dynasty. He has, therefore, determined to return to the Hunting Palace at Jehol, in Tartary, and to call in the aid of the 48 Mougol Princes, each of whom can furnish probably 20,000 men. But supposing that all is lost—that is, Pekin taken, and the Imperial forces retreat fighting beyond the frontier —the dismemberment of the empire will follow, and all trade will be at an end. Is this the course that must be adopted or not? The majority of Princes and Ministers are for it. The Prince of Princes and Prince of I, Sang-ko-lin-sin, and others say that peace cannot be made with the allies, because they always make negotiations an opportunity for putting in fresh demands; also that commercial relations are far more costly than profitable to China, for there are some 4,000,000 taels are received from foreigners annually as duties, the claims for indemnities—first $21,000,000 in 1842, the 6,000,000 taels in 1858, and now 10,000,000 taels more—almost equal the amount that has reached the Imperial Treasury from the same source during the above period. The personages just named, together with a large majority of their advisers, urge war. The Prince of Kung, the brother of the Emperor, who has now the direction of the foreign question, would be glad to see some other course, but unless I point one out, no alternative presents itself. If I will not do this, and affairs continue to go wrong, I shall make myself a mark for the public fury, which cannot be restrained at a moment of extremity.

"'I reply that the conclusion of peace is a very simple matter, and might be managed at any moment. All that is necessary is that both parties should sincerely wish for it. There can be no doubt as to the desire of Great Britain to be at peace with China. What has Lord Elgin come all this great distance for, but to make peace? But any peace that we conclude must secure to us our rights and national honour. The refusal of China to admit the principle of equality in her relations with foreign countries is the source of all the foreign troubles that have come upon her. Had it not been for those unreasonable pretensions, to which foreigners will no longer submit, she would not have seen foreign armies within her borders, and would have saved the large sums paid as indemnities. I cannot understand the singular distinction which he draws between former wars and the present one, or why the Emperor should still persist in fighting. But if Pekin is taken, and His Majesty should fly, I do not see how he is to take the population of the 18 provinces of China with him, and it is population that makes trade. But to the question of peace, why do they not make peace, or why do they break it as fast as they make it? Can it be that they really have no sincere wish for peace? At Tungchow we thought that we had made peace on one day and then fought us the next. They certainly cannot say that the English had any share in causing war to break out again on the 18th of September, or I should not have been in their hands. Is this double dealing the result of bad faith or of divisions in their councils and Government?' I then told him the story of the 18th, but Hang-ki, whose manner on the occasion is abrupt and unfriendly, stops me by saying that it is useless to refer again to that affair. The question is what can now be done. Have I, or have I not, anything to suggest?

"I point out that, being in ignorance of all that has occurred since we left Yang-tsun, I am not the best person to apply to for suggestions. Hang-ki is careful not to supply information, but admits that a correspondence is going on between the Prince of Kung and Lord Elgin. He seems to say that nothing conclusive is yet arrived at or immediately expected. I again observe that difference can only be settled by negotiation, and negotiation to be effectual should not be confined to correspondence, but should be conducted by conferences, either between the Plenipotentiaries themselves, or their deputies. But after what has occurred to you, Hang-ki said, your deputy, Mr. Wade, will not come to us. 'You certainly can,' I said, 'that any one of our officers should again place himself in your power, and it is for you, who have violated a flag of truce, to come forward now and send deputies to our side.' 'But will you guarantee their safety?' he asked. 'Yes,' I replied, 'if you send Mr. Loch and myself with them.' Hang-ki answered the remark with a smile of derision. 'That will not do,' he said; 'we want you to guarantee that your people will make peace without any more fighting.' 'You have a better guarantee for peace,' I said, 'in your own sincerity than any that I can give. If you really wish for peace, you have only to send out your deputies to open negociations, and convince the Ambassadors by your proceedings that you regret all past acts of bad faith.'

"'It is of no use,' said Hang-ki, 'for me to return to the Prince of Kung with a set speech of this kind. Business presses, and I doubt whether I shall be able to see you again. Have you nothing else to say?' Do you still refuse to suggest a plan?' Here the prison Inspector, Gan-Laou-yay, interposed the remark that I ought to write a letter. 'Yes,' said Hang-ki, 'write to your Ambassador or to Mr. Wade, suggesting that the mandarin who takes the letter shall be well treated, and that there shall be a cessation of hostilities.'

"I reply that it was quite out of my power to say anything about the discontinuance of hostilities, and that were I to make such a proposal it would be wholly useless, as it would have no effect upon the proceedings of the English Ambassador. 'I have suggested a plan,' I added—'namely, that you should send out your deputies, and return Mr. Loch and myself with them, in which case we would be answerable for their safety, and they could make any representations or overtures that you might desire. I cannot undertake to do more. As to your menace, I know that I am in danger as long as I am in your hands, because it is no uncommon thing for the Chinese to deal cruelly with their prisoners, or even to take their lives. But while I should prepare for the worst, I know also that my fate will be determined, not by your will, but that of God. On the other hand, it is for you to bear in mind that, although you would do the allied force but little injury by killing the allied prisoners who have fallen into your hands, you would by such an act bring down upon yourselves a terrible vengeance.' I also reminded Hang-ki of the different treatment which he received when detained as a prisoner by the allies at Canton in 1858; and I again begged that, in view of whatever might happen to us, Mr. Loch and myself might at least have the satisfaction of being put into the same prison.

"Hang-ki replied that his imprisonment and mine were not parallel cases, that he could not say whether Mr. Loch and myself could be allowed to be together, and that he let me, however,' he added, 'during the next two or three days.'

"Two days afterwards, the 28th of September, Hang-ki again appeared, being accompanied on this occasion by a mandarin named Sung, whom he introduced as an officer attached to the Prince of Kung. The Prince, Hang-ki said, in his intention of following a very different policy to that of the latter. 'Having now the direction of foreign affairs,' said the Prince, 'I shall take my own course, however open it may be to attack, and however people may say that I am encouraging the extravagant pretensions of the foreigners by treating them well, I shall adhere strictly to courtesy and justice in my treatment of foreigners; and if they do not meet me in the same way they place themselves in the wrong, while whatever may happen I shall, at least, have the conciousness of having acted rightly. Therefore go to Mr. Parkes and tell him that he shall be removed to good quarters, and that he shall not have to complain of his treatment now that he is in my hands. Let there be no delay; no, not even to write orders, but take the officer Sung with you in proof that you are acting by my direction.

"Hang-ki followed up his speech with a longer one of his own, the tenour of which was that I should mark my appreciation of the Prince's goodness by persuading the allies to observe the same high principles as those which actuated the Prince.

"I replied that I had no difficulty in assuring the Prince that justice and courtesy would continue to mark, as hitherto, the actions of my own nation. It was the absence of those principles on the part of Chinese officials, as shown in their discourteous and unjust treatment of foreign Governments, by refusing to hold intercourse with them on terms of equality, that had been the cause of the present troubles. With justice and courtesy on the side of the Chinese I had no doubt that an accommodation could bearrived at.

"'Then,' said Hang-ki to the three Mandarins who were with him, 'he declares that his nation will act according to justice. Take off his chains!'

"This having been done, Hang-ki again resumed the conversation. He told me that affairs remained in a doubtful state; that correspondence had passed between the Prince of Kung and Lord Elgin continued; but that it was still impossible to say whether the result would be war or peace. He thought, however, that in the course of the negotiations an opportunity would be afforded of rendering the Prince some assistance in return for his kindness to me.

"I then told the Prince for his good intentions but pointed out that, so long as I remained a prisoner, I could be of very little use in promoting the settlement of differences; and I begged therefore, that he would form no high expectations of my assistance, as, in the event of matters going contrary to their wishes, they might visit their disappointment upon me.

"Hang-ki assured me that I need not apprehend danger in my own case, except in the event of a great emergency—say, the assault of the city, when the foreigners would be killing Chinese, and it was only natural that the latter should take revenge. This led me to remark upon the more than barbarous practices of Western nations in regard to their treatment of non-combatants and those protected by a flag of truce, &c.; but Hang-ki met my observations by stating that the customs of all nations could not be expected to be the same on these points.

"Hang-ki having told me that I should probably be taken out of prison to-morrow, I stated that I hoped Mr. Loch would also have the benefit of this arrangement, as, if not, I could not avail myself of it. We had been sent away together under the same flag of truce; had been seized and imprisoned together, and it would not now do to take one of us out of prison and leave the other in.

"Hang-ki replied that I was raising a difficulty which he could not meet without further instructions from the Prince of Kung.

"He then took leave of me, but returned in a quarter of an hour to say that he did not see how he could bring up the subject of the removal of Mr. Loch to the Prince, unless I gave him a note stating that the latter had been exceedingly kind to me, and was also very able and intelligent. I said that it was quite impossible for me to express any opinion as to the Prince's character and attainments, as I had never seen the Prince, nor had I ever heard anything of his highness besides what Hang-ki himself had told me. Neither could I conscientiously declare that he had treated me with extraordinary kindness, seeing that I was still detained in the common prison into which I had been at first thrown, and that I had only that moment been released from my chains, although this privilege was enjoyed by nine-tenths of the felons who were my companions. It was not favour but justice that I sought at the hands of the Prince. To be detained as a prisoner at all was in itself an injustice, but if so detained, I ought not to be treated as a criminal and an offender against Chinese law, but as an officer and a prisoner of war. I was certain, I added, that the justice and courtesy of the Prince, of which Hang-ki had said so much, would induce him to relieve Mr. Loch and myself from our present ignominious position, if the matter were properly represented to him.

"Hang-ki urged that if I furnished him with a paper to the effect requested, he could do more than if he went to the Prince empty-handed. Not willing to lose the advantage which this demand gave me, I again replied that I could write nothing of the kind as long as I remained in prison, and that I would not leave the prison unless I was accompanied by Mr. Loch; but that as soon as we were taken out of prison, and were treated properly, I should be ready to note the points in writing, and also to state, if he wished it, that I had been told that the Prince was an able and intelligent man.

"Hang-ki then left me, and returned in the afternoon of the following day (September 29), with an order for the removal of Mr. Loch and myself from the prison of the Board of Punishments to a temple where quarters had been prepared for us. I need not here dwell upon the satisfaction we both felt as we met each other again in one of the outer courts of the board. Having been put into separate vehicles we were conveyed, in the charge of Hang-ki and a strong escort, to the temple spoken of. Here we were placed in a room about 20 feet by 10, which was entered by another room of the same dimensions, in which eight of the gaolers of the board were stationed. These rooms looked into an open court about 40 feet square, in which we were allowed to take exercise; but a strong party of soldiers guarded the outer entrance into this court, and we soon became aware that military were put up in and about all parts of the building. Hang-ki explained the presence of the gaolers, by saying that they had been brought here to act as our servants. With a degree of consideration for our comfort, not usually shown by mandarins, he had supplied us not only with such essentials as good food, beds, &c., but also with the luxuries of writing materials, soap and towels, &c. He left it to ourselves to order our meals whenever we chose, and these, I may mention, were abundant and good during the time of our stay in the Kwan-ming temple. As soon as he had seen us located in our new quarters I gave him, according to my promise, the following note;—

"'The Chinese authorities are now treating Mr. Loch and myself well, and we are informed that this is done by direction of the Prince of Kung. We are also told by them that his illness is much improved, and great intelligence, and I trust that, under these circumstances, hostilities may be temporarily suspended, to give opportunity for negotiation.'

"September 30.—One of Hang-ki's head servants delivered, in the name of the Prince of Kung, a large present of fruit and confectionery. Hang-ki himself paid a visit in the afternoon, and considerable length without having any apparent object. He maintained that the invasion of a country and a march upon the capital was altogether contrary to justice and reason, and that was what we were now doing.

"I held that the justice or injustice of the invasion depended upon the circumstances; if one Power were wronged by another Power and could not obtain redress by fair means, force was the only resource left. We knew from history that China had been invaded about 200 years ago by the Manchoo Tartars, who, when once they had taken possession of the country, never quitted it, but founded the present dynasty, and yet I presumed that he, as a Manchoo, was quite prepared to defend that course.

"He then argued that if we captured Pekin we should have to contend against the Viceroys of all the provinces, who would, of course, march upon us.

"I said I thought not, as many of these Viceroys were already unable to hold their own against rebels and banditti. Instead, however, of wasting time in arguing upon the degree of mischief that would ensue upon the capture of Pekin, I advised Hang-ki to avoid that contingency altogether, by effecting a timely settlement of affairs, instead of continuing to indulge in delays which, under present circumstances, must prove particularly dangerous.

"Hang-ki went over a good deal of old ground and defended hesitation on their part, on the ground that we put difficulties in their way which they could not get over. Amongst these he enumerated bringing up a large escort to Pekin, the demand for indemnities, the presentation of the Queen's letter, &c.

"As Hang-ki insisted in keeping me in the dark as to the movements both of the Ambassadors and the allied forces, I could not give a more practical form to my suggestions. I had gathered from a conversation with one of Hang-ki's servants, previous to the arrival of his master, that our army had advanced to and continued to halt at Pa-le-chesou, and when I assumed this as the fact Hang-ki's equivocations convinced me of its truth. I advised, him, therefore, not to lose what appeared to me their last chance of negotiating, as the inner courts would bring our army under the walls of Pekin. Hang-ki having again put forward the old plea that their fears for the safety of their deputies prevented the despatch of these officers to our camp, Mr. Loch volunteered to escort them out and to return with them again. Hang-ki said he would submit this proposal to the Prince of Kung.

"October 1.—Hang-ki called at 11 A.M., and was accompanied by Lau, formerly Taoutai at Shanghai, and a high literary Mandarin. Lau had been sent by the Prince of I to Ho-se-woo with despatches for the Ambassadors at the same time that Mr. Wade and myself had visited the Prince at Tungchow. In a half serious tone I compared the different treatment in the two cases. On the 16th of September I had carefully escorted Lau past our lines, and on the 18th I had been seized and brutally treated by the Chinese in theirs. Hang-ki came forward in defence. The seizure of myself and party was almost a necessity

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received last Mail.

237—Fareke on the Origin of Species.
753—Diary and Correspondence of Lord Colchester, 3 vols.
754—Memoir of G. Wilson.
755—Sir Robert Wilson's Private Journal, 2 vols.
756—Autobiography, Letters, &c., of Mrs. Piozzi, 2 vols.
1300—Marryatt's Jutland, 2 vols.
1301—Forbes Iceland.
1302—Tristrams the Great Sahara.
1303—The Prince of Wales in Canada. N. A. Woods.
757—Court and Cabinet of William IV. Buckingham, 2 vols.
1986—Evan Harrington. G. Meredith, 3 vols.
2392—Maine's Ancient Law.

Shanghai, April 10th, 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Foochow Consular Court Case—Keen-chow *versus* T. L. Larken, reprinted from the *North-China Herald*, may be had at this Office in pamphlet, stitched, at Tl. 1 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE MAIL CARD showing the proposed movements of the Peninsular & Oriental Company's Packets in 1861 approved by H. M. Postmaster-General.

North-China Herald Office,
tf December 28th, 1860.

NOTICE

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat	at	8 Tls. cts.	₰ lb.
Beefsteak & Roast Beef	„	9 „	„
Mutton Chop and Leg	„	13 „	„
Do. Fore part	„	11 „	„
Sheep's Head	„	15 „	each
Do. Liver	„	15 „	„
Ox Tail	„	10 „	„
Ox Tongue	„	30 „	„
Corned Tongue	„	50 „	„

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef	at	8 Tls. cts.	₰ lb.
Mutton	„	11 „	„
Vegetables	„	3 „	„
Fowls and Ducks	„	4 Tls.	₰ doz.
Eggs	„	10 Tls. cts.	„
Milk	„	19 „	₰ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
„ PAUL.
„ CHIN-AIK.
„ WA-HEE.
„ JIM-ACHAY.
„ CHUAN-SING.
„ GEE-LOONG.
„ GEOK-FOONG.

21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

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WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.

New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

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12jy London, May, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr 5	Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat		Creasy	Nanking			
„ 7	Neva	B. schr	133	Hayman	Kanagawa	Mar 28	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
„ 7	Remigius Adolphus	Du. sh	707	Drowning	Queenstown		Coals	T. Kroes and Co
„ 7	Louise	Swe. bk	314	Petersen	Newcastle		do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 7	Swetlana	H I M st.-frl.						
„ 7	Teodora	Sp. bk	249	Canero	Manila		General	Siemssen and Co
„ 8	Forbin	H I M st.		Morter	Saigon[1]kong			
„ 8	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Nagasaki		do	Wm. Hargreaves
„ 8	Ta Yung *Tug*	B. str.	124	Pilleul	Chinkiang	Apr 6	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
„ 9	Zilia	B. bark	497	Tomilinson	London	Nov 24	General	W. R. Adamson & Co
„ 9	Adriatic	B. bark	306	Barron	Newcastle	Oct 21	Coals	Order
„ 9	Niemen	Fr. str.	383	Croix	St. Nazaire		do	Vaucher, Frères
„ 9	Kestrel (73)	H M gun-boat		H. Huxham				
„ 10	Fire Dart	A. str.	678	Johnson	Hongkong	Apr 6	General	Augustine Heard & Co
„ 10	Eva	B. bark	343	Scott	Swatow		Sundries	Dent and Co
„ 10	Fawn	B. bark	501	Leight	Kanagawa		do	Lindsay and Co
„ 10	Mary R. Milford	B. bark	519	Lendley	Fuchau		do	A. R. Tilby
„ 11	Onward	A. bark	303	Emeny	Kanagawa	Mar 29	do	Russell and Co
„ 11	Wavelet	A. bark	299	Hasty	Swatow	„ 29	Sugar	Howard and Co
„ 11	Thomas G. Bunker	A. bark	497	Cooper	New York	Oct 3	General	H. Fogg and Co
„ 11	Elizabeth	B. shlp	442	Samson	Swatow	Mar 29	Sundries	A. R. Tilby

DEPARTURES

From Wusung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr 5	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Lecaan	Hkong, Fchau	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
„ 5	Emma	B. schr	119	Ferris	Ningpo	do	Captain
„ 7	B.F.vanDambeney	Du. bk	283	Kreymel	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	T. Kroes and Co
„ 7	Fei-loong	Fr. str.		Ilaker	Chefoo		
„ 7	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
„ 7	Ian D Rogers	A. schr	216	Motehouse	Chefoo	Re-expts.	A. R. Tilby.
„ 7	Duck	B. schr	143	Caught	Tien-tsin	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
„ 7	Ly-ee-moon	B. str	369	Hill	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
„ 7	Heaver	A. ship	727	Smith	Ilkou & W'poa	Sundries	Russell and Co
„ 7	Gratler	A. bark	290	Jacobs	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 8	Scout	H M str.		J. Corbett	Nagasaki	do	Frazar and Co
„ 8	Janus (74)	H M gun-boat		Inyvison			
„ 9	Johanne	Da. bg	199	Diedrichsen	Tien-tsin	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 9	Admiral Hamelin	Fr. bk	514	Houllard	Saigon		H I M Government
„ 9	Attalante	H M str.		Seglin	Hankow		
„ 9	P. C. Kinch	Da. bk	234	Kohn	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
„ 10	Ellen Masters	B. bark	498	Pearse	Amoy	do	A. R. Tilby
„ 10	Scotland	B. str	963	Bell	s'nshi&k'gawa	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
„ 10	Coromandel	H M str.		Symons	Japan		
„ 10	Harkaway	B. ship	983	Stephens	Hongkong	Sundries	Fletcher and Co
„ 10	Elbe	Prus. transpt.					

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Creasy	60
Conquet	H M steamer	..	..	..	Lieut G D Bread	120
Dove (51)	H M gun-boat	2	..	..	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Kestrel (73)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut H Huxham	40
Ringdove	H M steamer	..	..	..	Cragie	..
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Urgent	H M steamer	5	..	..	H. W. Hire	400
Waterman (58)	H M str.-steamer	3	..	..	L Beine	40
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Comte D'Osery {Flag-ship of Rear-Admi. Protet}	..
Calvados	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Riche	..
Dryade	H I M st frigate	..	..	..	le Sédalges	..
Forbin	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Morter	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butet	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Hr. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
Swetlana	H I R M st-frl.	..	..	..		..
Discotah	U S ship	..	..	..	W. Radford	..
Arcona	Prus. st.-frl.	..	..	..	Sundewall	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Bio Bio, 17th Aug.; Antagonist, 19th Oct.; Glenclune 13th Dec.; Empress of India, 15th do.; Jubilee, 21st Jan.; Pomaise, 23d do.; Ballarat, 26th do.; Challenger, 30th do.; and Gauntlet, 7th Feb.

Liverpool—Sillery, 15th June; Americn, 3d July; Coromandel, 20th Oct.; Allison, 17th do.; Sharpshooter, 1st Dec.; and Clara Nevelin, 22d do.

Cardiff—Cornelius, 4th Sept.; William Darley, 30th do.; Imperial, 18th Oct.; and Granger, 7th Nov.

Deal—Culloden, 24th Sept. *Gibraltar*—Energy, Aug. 14th.

Shields—Naval Brigade, 14th Nov. *Cowes*—Elobet, 24th Oct.

Newport—Pacific, 13th Dec.

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1*st July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* pecuis	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Oct 16	Phantom	1174	New York	427:70	..	..
Dec 2	Swordfish	1035	New York	274:66	103	..
„ 19	Pursuit	603	New York	73:95	65	..
Jan 2	Star King	626	New York	76:13	..	..
Feb 11	Sportsman	626	New York	26:22	45	360
„ 26	Onward	874	New York	4:80	..	..
Mar 11	Lord Clarendon	273	New York	..	..	..
„ 18	Eliza & Ella	799	New York	29:01	16	..
Apr 3	Potosi	468	New York	..	..	..

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	*Pot*	*Raw* China	*Raw* Japan	Thrown	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.	749	.. Hongkong	1,319	..	..	1,319	..	..	..
„ 17	Formosa, str.	456	.....do.	2,309	29	..	2,338	..	..	..
„ 18	Jubilee	764	.....London	32	..	5	37	17	23	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.	481	.. Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040	..	..	1
„ 18	Formosa, str.	456	.....do.	2,295	204	3	2,502	..	..	..
„ 24	Challenger	698	.....London	2,730	14	7	2,751	..	..	..
Sept 5	Emeu, str.	907	.. Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558	..	..	..
„ 9	Ballarat	712	.....London	2,820	368	..	3,188	..	..	19
„ 10	Hellespont, str.	330	.. Hongkong	40	..	..	40	..	..	..
„ 12	Lucknow	402	.....London	1,472	214	34	1,720	4	..	14
„ 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.. Hongkong	69	..	..	69	..	..	..
„ 21	Cadiz, str.	481	.....do.	2,022	386	2	2,410	..	..	..
Oct 5	Aden, str.	507	.....do.	2,030	359	19	2,408	..	..	..
„ 8	Assyrian	535	.....London	1,909	497	..	2,406	4	..	67
„ 9	Livingston	535	.....do.	1,065	596	..	1,661	8	67	..
„ 18	Formosa, str.	456	.. Hongkong	2,617	337	10	2,964	..	..	4
„ 22	Aden, str.	507	.....do.	1,053	42	17	1,144	..	..	4
„ 26	Wynaad	521	.....London	1,412	..	..	1,412	25	..	63
„ 26	Kate Carnie	549	.....do.	1,521	..	..	1,521	..	..	..
„ 29	Hellespont, str.	330	.. Hongkong	26	..	7	33	..	..	..
„ 31	Palmerston	397	.....London	782	2	..	784	..	..	..
Nov 4	Imperatrix, str.	1311	.....do.	1,036	239	18	1,293	..	..	..
„ 7	Ocean Mail	630	.....do.	2,801	40	..	2,841	..	..	..
„ 8	Cadiz, str.	481	.. Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215	..	..	..
„ 10	Fama Filipina	800	Amoy & Manila	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
„ 22	Formosa, str.	456	.. Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211	..	..	..
„ 27	Solent	732	.....London	2,304	182	5	2,491	83	..	..
Dec 7	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571	..	..	..
„ 22	Aerolite	911	.....London	2,647	..	1	2,648	43	15	29
„ 23	Formosa, str.	456	.. Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334	..	..	..
Jan 3	Cambaiu	499	.....London	..	..	..	1,414	..	..	..
„ 6	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814	..	..	..
„ 23	Formosa, str.	456	.....do.	2,384	835	61	2,780	..	..	..
„ 27	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.....do.	4	..	15	19	..	..	..
„ 31	Tung Yu	1154	.....London	1,764	..	3	1,767	72	6	..
Feb 7	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223	..	..	..
„ 22	Cadiz, str.	481	.....do.	910	383	170	1,463	8	..	..
Mar 3	Enchantress	717	.....London	1,351	7	19	1,377	8	..	270
„ 7	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	1,826	84	212	2,122	..	..	..
„ 24	Ganges, str.	742	.....do.	692	108	216	926	2	..	..
„ 25	Glencoe	746	.....London	603	..	20	823	31	27	58
„ 7	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	643	142	127	912	5	..	..

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	Total *Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee*	764	London	314,281	110,356	59,107	..	6,997	490,651	31,807	7,088	..	..	2,375	44,701	120,315	219,286	709,937
Aug 24	*Challenger*	698	London	90,956	..	31,639	3,024	..	55,619	114,920	8,472	..	11,663	22,000	145,359	..	301,580	357,139
Sept 9	*Ballarat*	712	London	272,696	101,565	16,487	..	8,393	400,681	20,412	7,393	..	2,998	1,200	48,169	..	79,205	479,886
„ 12	*Lucknow*	402	London	78,610	46,749	..	..	..	125,359	37,762	..	..	9,177	1,000	16,202	..	67,871	193,230
Oct. 5	*Assyrian*	535	London	167,643	..	18,241	..	..	185,884	34,701	5,803	..	2,434	228	177,800	..	221,166	407,050
„ 9	*Livingston*	535	London	278,948	..	7,285	4,790	..	290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	51,707	..	192,981	483,934
„ 21	*Acrolite*	903	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	59,767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,767
„ 26	*Wynaad*	521	London	236,399	18,701	504	9,405	..	265,009	70,337	6,449	..	13,907	8,883	16,185	..	124,450	389,468
„ 26	*Kate Carnie*	549	London	268,899	..	10,545	4,333	..	283,777	73,389	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441	..	198,860	482,637
„ 31	*Palmerston*	397	London	356,141	..	..	..	..	356,141	39,787	2,671	..	937	2,512	5,269	..	52,156	408,297
Nov. 3	*Imperatrix*, str.	712	London	..	..	36,491	..	..	36,491	55,624	6,224	..	13,464	3,412	13,069	8,889	104,673	141,074
„ 7	*Ocean Mail*	630	London	171,021	36,575	19,333	37,165	..	267,692	37,372	7,911	..	3,793	5,068	48,519	..	96,953	364,645
„ 27	*Solent*	732	London	366,765	..	..	24,728	..	391,493	76,511	5,157	968	2,564	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
Dec. 17	*Congo*	324	Glasgow	214,704	..	..	..	..	214,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214,704
„ 21	*Acrolite*	911	Liverpool	266,673	9,017	..	19,859	..	324,753	124,377	35,174	12,320	8,468	22,091	99,207	..	311,637	636,390
Jan. 3	*Cambaiu*	499	London	340,280	8,427	9,760	18,247	..	376,714	69,370	20,017	..	4,461	15,428	1,107	11,915	92,298	470,212
„ 31	*Tung Yu*	1136	London	613,475	74,514	..	170,733	..	858,752	55,068	12,035	..	5,809	9,608	47,496	..	130,016	988,768
Feb. 16	*Sir Isaac Newton*	406	Liverpool	369,696	2,320	..	2,604	..	374,620	17,845	20,672	..	619	5,195	62,277	..	107,608	482,228
Mar. 3	*Enchantress*	717	London	471,089	..	11,665	5,512	12,923	501,189	8,266	11,199	..	..	..	37,310	..	51,781	550,570
„ 25	*Glencoe*	746	London	275,523	19,625	16,375	7,811	15,160	333,524	160,189	46,167	..	42,569	12,448	103,745	..	365,428	738,952

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black* lbs	Total *Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts*	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom*	1174	New York	..	..	17,932	..	337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,832	240,024	194,128	..	972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish*	1035	New York	71,965	..	3,129	135	..	75,232	383,752	23,539	2,000	8,723	137,356	126,745	13,745	713,870	789,102
„ 19	*Florence*	1045	New York *viâ* Fuchau	..	..	170,855	..	..	170,855	..	1,713	521	476	..	508	..	3,218	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit*	603	New York	23,585	..	..	..	..	23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,624	..	503,688	527,273
Jan. 2	*Star King*	626	New York	..	..	..	..	..	39,178	264,367	28,523	..	46,186	18,444	23,747	..	383,277	423,065
Feb. 11	*Sportsman*	626	New York	..	..	..	..	..	111,724	306,801	23,193	2,645	62,392	33,417	54,499	..	482,948	594,670
„ 26	*Onward*	874	New York	..	..	..	150,014	..	150,014	148,175	21,223	..	17,855	25,639	25,245	292,427	530,610	680,624
Mar. 11	*Lord Clarendon*	273	New York	21,168	18,535	..	..	..	48,003	45,760	3,053	..	18,513	5,721	4,744	..	77,783	125,786
„ 18	*Eliza & Ella*	799	New York	42,435	12,568	..	..	345	55,348	415,803	51,540	1,846	33,287	74,140	133,906	129,305	839,825	895,173
Apr. 3	*Potosi*	468	New York	12,228	19,188	8,000	..	..	39,416	63,874	8,280	..	17,064	7,164	17,679	..	113,771	153,193

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended Despatch
Adriatic	Apr 9	B. bark	306	Barron	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Agusta & Meline	Mar 26	Dre. bk	306	Von Harten	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	Early
Albis	Mar 25	Sia. bk	280	Neimeyer	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 12 inst
Amalia	Mar 26	Dre. bg	198	Oldejahns	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo & Tsin.	Early
Anna Maria	Mar 30	B. ship	428	Furst	Wm. Hargreaves		
Berwick Walls	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Borderer	Mar 28	B. bark	356	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Burgermeister } Buckwitz }	Mar 29	Dre. bk	327	Mlesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Cadiz	Mar 26	B. str.	481	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	24th inst
Charlotte Ann	Mar 16	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Chilo	Mar 30	B. bark	398	Wharton	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	13th inst
Cornelia L. Bevan	Apr 3	A. bark	336	Pedersen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	13th inst
Crimea	Jan 18	B. ship	473	Tucker	Dent and Co	Singapore	cld 12 inst
Don Pedro II	Apr 3	Fr. sh.	441	Tallibart	H I M Government		
Dora	Nov 28	B. ship	851	Ruse	Blain, Tate and Co		
Egeran	Mar 16	B. bark	347	Newton	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Egmont	Apr 11	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	19th inst
Elizabeth	Apr 11	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Emperor	Mar 10	B. bark	337	Hodson	H. Bengtee	Singapore	cld 11 inst
Eva	Apr 10	B. bark	343	Scott	Dent and Co		
Fawn	Apr 10	B. brig	194	Leight	Lindsay and Co		
Fire Dart	Apr 10	A. str.	678	Johnson	Augustine Heard and Co		
Formose	Mar 29	Fr. sh.	709	Durand	Chartered by H I M Govt.		
Garland	Mar 27	A. schr	113	Luders	Frazar and Co		
George Washington	Mar 14	B. ship	415	Dempster	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Gharra	Apr 8	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Henry Ellis	Mar 25	B. ship	412	Hallifie	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Kanagawa	cld 11 inst
John Norman	Mar 29	B. ship	550	Norman	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Juliane	Mar 15	Bre. bk	231	Hosemeyer	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	Early
Kate Hastings	Mar 18	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Lindsay and Co	Japan	cld 6 inst
Kent	Mar 22	B. bark	369	Chapman	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Swatow	cld 11 inst
La Ville d'Agen	Jan 18	Fr. sh.	713	Fourean	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	cld 12 inst
Lancaster	Mar 23	B. bark	655	Pike	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Singapore	Early
Lanrick	Mar 26	B. brig	283	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Chefoo	cld 10 inst
Levanter	Mar 16	A. ship	819	Brown	Bower, Hanbury and Co		do
Louise	Apr 7	Swe. bk	314	Peterson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Chinkiang	cld 11 inst
Madras	Dec 24	Fr. sh.	1237	Letenvre	Order		
Magnolia	Mar 26	A. ship	688	Hunt	Order		
Mary R. Milford	Apr 10	B. bark	519	Lendley	A. R. Tilby		
Mary & Louisa	Feb 27	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co	New York	13th inst.
Neva	Apr 7	B. schr	133	Hayman	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Niemen	Apr 9	Fr. str.	388	Croix	Vaucher, Frères		
Nimrod		B. bark	347		Order		
Onward	Apr 11	A. bark	303	Emeny	Russell and Co	SanF.n.k'gawa	Early
Queen of May	Mar 21	B. bark	314	Frazar	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	cld 11 inst
Remigius Adolphus	Apr 7	Du. sh	707	Drowning	T. Kroes and Co		
Rodrigo	Mar 13	Sp. bg	187	Vidal	D. Pablo Ramos		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Sarah Luey Sir Ralph Abercrombie }	Mar 21	B. bark	299	Hasty	Howard and Co		
	Apr 4	B. ship	740	Laron	Dent and Co		
Sourenance	Mar 5	Fr. sh	697	Chauvelon	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	Early
S. Jose	Mar 24	Sp. bg	200	Aldecon	Siemssen and Co		
Syrian	Apr 3	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Ta Yung *Tug*	Apr 8	B. str.	124	Pilleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Chinkiang	cld 9 inst
Teodora	Apr 7	Sp. bk	249	Canero	Siemssen and Co		
Thomas G. Bunker	Apr 11	A. bark	497	Cooper	H. Fogg and Co		
Victor Emmanuel	Jan 8	B. ship	955	Hennay	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	Early
Wavelet	Apr 11	A. bark	299	Hasty	Howard and Co		
Zilia	Apr 9	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	2mdt

[59 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

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